Wm. L. Stanton

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AUTHENTIC.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

William Blount took his seat in the senate yesterday, as usual. He read a short address, in which he said he trusted when he came to be heard upon his trial, he should be able to clear himself from the charges which he understood were to be brought against him. We understand he was allowed to be heard by council this day, to shew why he ought not to be expelled from his seat in the house.

The report of the committee of the house of representatives on Mr. Blount's business was debated yesterday, It concluded with an opinion that he ought to be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. The subject was adjourned to this day.

This forenoon, the house of representatives adopted the report of their committee, nem. con. relative to Mr. Blount—in consequence of which, the house in a body, carried up to the senate, an impeachment against him of high crimes and misdemeanors.

In Senate of the United States.
July 6, 1797.

The committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message, which relates to a letter purporting to have been written by William Blount, Esq. one of the senators from the state of Tennessee, together with the papers accompanying the same, having had the same under their consideration, beg leave to make a farther report.

That Mr. Blount having declined an acknowledgment or denial of the letter imputed to him, and having failed to appear, or give any satisfactory explanation respecting it, your committee sent for the original letter which accompanies this report, and is in the following words.

(This letter was published in our last.)

Two senators now present in the senate, have declared to the committee that they are well acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. Blount, and have no doubt that this letter was written by him; your committee have examined many letters from Mr. Blount to the secretary of war, a number of which are herewith submitted as well as the letter addressed from Mr. Blount to Mr. Cocke his colleage in the senate, and to this committee respecting the business now under consideration; and find them all to be of the same hand writing with the letter in question. Mr. Blount has never denied this letter, but on the other hand, when the copy transmitted to the senate was read in his presence on the 3d instant, he acknowledged in his place that he had written a letter to Carey of which he had preserved a copy, but could not then decide whether the copy read was a true one. Your committee are therefore fully persuaded that the original letter now produced was written and sent to Carey by Mr. Blount. They also find that this man, Carey, to whom it was addressed, is, to the knowledge of Mr. Blount, in the pay and employment of the United States, as their interpreter to the Cherokee nation of Indians and an assistant in the public factory at Tellico Blockhouse. That Hawkins who is so often mentioned in this letter as a person who must be brought into suspicion among the Creeks and if possible driven from his station, is the superintendant of Indian affairs for the United States among the southern Indians—Dinsmore is agent for the United States in the Cherokee nation, and Byers, one of the agents in the public factory at Tellico blockhouse.

The plan hinted at in this extraordinary letter to be executed under the auspices of the British, is so capable of different constructions and conjectures that your committee at present forbear giving any decided opinion respecting it; except that to Mr. Blount's own mind it appears to be inconsistent with the interests of the United States and of Spain, and he was therefore anxious to conceal it from both. But when they commenced his attempt to reduce Carey from his duty as a faithful interpreter and to employ him as an engine to alienate the affections and confidence of the Indians from the public officers of the United States residing among them; the measures he has proposed to excite a temper which must produce the recall or expulsion of our superintendant from the Creek nation, his insidious advice tending to the advancement of his own popularity and consequence at the expense and hazard of the good opinion on which the Indians entertain of this government and of the treaties subsisting between us and them; your committee have no doubt that Mr. Blount's conduct has been inconsistent with his public duty, renders him unworthy of a further continuance of his present public trust in this body, and amounts to a high misdemeanor. They therefore unanimously recommend to the senate an adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That William Blount, Esq. one of the senators of the United States, having been guilty of a high misdemeanor intirely inconsistent with his public trust and duty as a senator, be, and he hereby is expelled from the senate of the United States.

MESSAGE.

Gentleman of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The whole of the intelligence which has, for some time past, been received from abroad, the correspondences between this government and the ministers of the belligerent powers residing here, and the advices from the officers of the United States, civil and military upon the frontiers, all conspire to shew in a very strong light the critical situation of our country. That Congress might be enabled to form a more perfect judgment of it, and of the measures necessary to be taken, I have directed the proper officers to prepare such collections of extracts from the public correspondence as might afford the clearest information.—The reports made to me, from the secretary of state, and the secretary at war, with a collection of documents from each of them, are now communicated to both houses of congress. I have desired that the message, reports, and documents, may be considered as confidential, merely that the members of both houses of congress may be apprized of their contents before they should be made public. As soon as the houses shall have heard them, I shall submit to their discretion the publication of the whole, or any such parts of them, as they shall judge necessary or expedient for the public good.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, July 3d, 1797.

ADDITITONAL REPORT,

Of the secretary of state, to the President of the United States, of the proceedings of the officers of his Catholic Majesty, in relation to the posts occupied by his troops within the limits of the United States, the boundary line, and other matters therewith connected.

On Thursday last, the 29th of June, I received farther dispatches from Andrew Ellicott, Esq. the commissioner of the United States at the Natchez, dated the 10th of May last, of which an extract and copies number one, two and three, are subjoined.—

By these it appears, that a new motive has been assigned by the commander in chief, the Baron de Carondelet, and Governor Gayoso, for still retaining the possession of the posts of the Natchez, and the Walnut Hills, and for strengthening the fortifications, viz. to guard against an attack by the British from Canada. This motive being derived from information communicated to the Baron de Carondelet by the Chevalier de Yrujo, the minister of his catholic majesty to the United States, it appears necessary again to bring before the President my correspondence with the Spanish and British ministers on that subject. These papers are numbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Although the minister declared he had just reasons for suspecting an expedition from Canada was preparing by the British against the upper posts of Louisiana, yet he never mentioned a single fact or reason on which his suspicion was founded. From all the existing circumstances I ever believe the suspicion to be groundless. And the note of Mr. Liston, the British minister, of the 19th of the last month, declares, that no such expedition has been or is intended by the British government.

On the 16th March last, by the President's direction, I enquired of the minister of his catholic majesty whether the Spanish troops had been withdrawn, agreeably to the treaty, from the territory of the United States, and if not, what orders or measures for withdrawing them had been taken.—To this the minister answered on the 17th of April, that not having for some months, heard from the Baron de Carondelet, he was deprived of any information touching the steps taken for the execution of the treaty. Nevertheless he had previously informed the Baron de Carondelet of his suspicions of a projected expedition from Canada; for on the 1st of May it is offered by governor Gayoso, as a new reason for continuing to hold the posts; these two letters are numbered 10, and 11.

On the 24th of June last, the minister of his catholic majesty wrote me the letter number 12, in which he undertakes to give the substance of two letters from the Baron de Carondelet, and which about a week before, he had orally translated to me from the Spanish originals. These letters (as appears by the detail of them now given by the minister) exhibited divers complaints against Mr. Ellicott, whose conduct is assigned as the cause of an alledged misunderstanding between him and governor Gayoso, and of the delay in commencing the running of the boundary line.

One article, however, the minister has omitted in his recital. The baron de Carondelet, complained among other things, that Mr. Ellicott had not given him notice of his arrival at the Natchez, as the commissioner on the part of the United States, for running the boundary line between their territories and those of Spain. I was astonished at this complaint, as I had then lying on my table a copy of Mr. Ellicott's letter to the baron, dated the 27th of February, only three days after Mr. Ellicott's arrival at the Natchez, announcing his arrival as the commissioner of the United States, for the object above expressed, and two copies of the baron's answer, dated at New-Orleans the 1st of March; one in the original Spanish, and the other a translation in English, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Ellicott's letter, and "congratulating him on his arrival in that country, in character of commissioner on the part of the United States, to run the dividing line between the territories of his most catholic majesty, and the United States." I immediately presented these copies to the minister, in whom the repugnance of fact to assertion excited the natural sensation: but soon recollecting himself, he made this apology for the baron, that he supposed he did not consider Mr. Ellicott's letter as official! this letter, and the translation of the baron's answer, have been already laid before congress, and published. I now subjoin the copy of the baron's answer in Spanish.—[No. 13.]

The facts I have here stated, relative to the complaint of the Baron de Carondelet, which the Spanish minister has omitted in his detail, appear to me important to be laid before you, to be considered together with the other complaints which the minister has recited. As to the complaint that Mr. Ellicott "attempted to get possession of the Natchez fort by surprize, and that governor Gayoso has in his power documents which evidently prove the intention of that attempt." I have examined the two gentlemen who have brought Mr. Ellicott's dispatches, and they declare that they never heard of such an attempt being made or intended by Mr. Ellicott; and that, far from exciting disaffection to the Spanish government in the minds of the inhabitants at the Natchez, he uniformly recommended patience and submission, until the Spanish jurisdiction should be withdrawn.

Upon a view of the whole correspondence now and before submitted to the President, it appears that the governors of his catholic majesty, on the Mississippi, have, on various pretences, postponed the running of the boundary line, and the withdrawing of his troops from the posts they occupied within the territory of the United States: that after repeated overtures, promises, and appearances of commencing the execution of the treaty between the two nations, in both those respects their conduct demonstrates that, for an indefinite period, they mean to avoid doing either: that there is but too much reason to believe Mr. Ellicott's suspicions well founded, that an undue influence has been exercised over the Indians by the officers of his catholic majesty, to prepare them for a rupture with the United States; these suspicions corresponding with other intelligence recently received by the secretary of war and by me. Mine is by a private letter from Col. Sargeant, the secretary of the territory north-west of the river Ohio, of which an extract (No. 14) is annexed.

Whether this plan of exciting the Indians to direct hostilities against the United States has been contemplated and promoted by any of our own citizens, it may be difficult to say; but, that one or more of those citizens have proposed and taken measures to detach the southern Indians from the interests of the United States, and destroy the influence of the public agents over those nations, and thus to defeat the great objects of their appointment, the chief of which is to preserve peace, is certain. The evidence of this important fact will be laid before you by the secretary of war. That evidence having a reference to the British minister and his government, I took the liberty of addressing to him a letter, dated the 1st inst. (No. 15.) to which I received the answer (No. 16.)

As closely connected with this business, I lay before you the copy of my letter, No. 17, dated the 27th of April last, to Charles Jackson, Esq. the district attorney of Georgia, reciting a passage in a letter from the Spanish minister, dated the 21st of April, declaring his positive knowledge that the English had made propositions to General Clarke, of Georgia, to obtain his influence in that state, in conjunction with some persons who might make a diversion or serious attack against Florida. By Mr. Jackson's answer, from which an extract, No. 18, is herewith presented, it appears that after diligent enquiry, he could not find any person that knew any thing of the business, or that entertained a belief of the kind; and that from Gen. Clarke's known violent antipathies to the English, and other circumstances, he doubted the truth of the report altogether.

On the 30th ult. I received a letter from Gen. Pinckney, dated the 9th of May, which contains the lateſt intelligence from him, and ſeems proper to accompany the other papers now laid before you. His letter, No. 15 therein referred to, has not yet come to hand.

All which is reſpectfully ſubmitted.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of ſtate, July 3, '97.

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[No. I.]

Extract of a letter from Andrew Ellicott, Eſq. commiſſioner of the United States, to the ſecretary of ſtate, dated Natchez, May 10, 1797.

SIR,

SINCE my diſpatches by Mr. Knox, the whole of the Spaniſh commiſſion for the purpoſe of running the boundary lines between the territory of his Catholic majeſty and that of the United States, has arrived; but notwithſtanding this circumſtance, I ſee no appearance of getting to buſineſs in any reaſonable time: various pretences are reſorted to by the Baron de Carondelet, and governor Gayoſo, to juſtify the delay; but the true reaſon, I am well perſuaded, has never yet been made known to myſelf, or to the inhabitants of the diſtrict of Natchez, who are generally very uneaſy, and many of them conſider their ſituations as deſperate if not ſupported in a few months by the United States.

As the arrival of the whole Spaniſh commiſſion produced no effect favorable to our buſineſs, I expected that of Lieut. Pope, with a detachment of about 40 troops which happened the 24th of laſt month, would make ſome change for the better—in this I have been diſappointed. Additional laborers were ſet to work in the fort, and ſeveral more pieces of artillery mounted.

On the 1ſt of this month I received a letter from governor Gayoſo, a copy of which with the anſwer, you will find incloſed.

On Sunday laſt, the fort at this place was reinforced by about forty men, and a company of grenadiers are on their way, and hourly expected to join them. Yeſterday Mr. Guilmard, the Spaniſh ſurveyor, an engineer, and ſeveral other military officers, with a boat load of entrenching tools, left this place for the Walnut Hills, where the works are to be immediately put into a complete ſtate of defence. The laborers who were employed by the direction of governor Gayoſo to go on the line, are now ordered to the Walnut Hills to aſſiſt in repairing the fortifications.

If the court of Madrid has any deſign of carrying the late treaty with the United States into effect, the conduct of the Baron de Carondelet and governor Gayoſo, is to me altogether inexplicable—All their meaſures have the appearance of approaching hoſtility; and from ſome information which I have lately received from a ſource to which I cannot avoid giving a degree of credit, but a ſhort period will elapſe before we ſhall be ordered to leave this place, if not the country. I have in a former communication mentioned my ſuſpicions, that an undue influence has been exerciſed over the Indians, to prepare them for a rupture with the United States, and to awe into a quiet ſubmiſſion the inhabitants of this diſtrict, who are at their mercy. I am ſorry that no circumſtance has yet occurred to make me change this opinion.

Immediately upon Mr Pope's arrival, he was joined by enſign M'Clary, who commands my eſcort, which conſiſts of about 37 men, and all encamped with me We now make a reſpectable appearance—the men are in perfect health and well cloathed, and the ſtricteſt diſcipline is obſerved by the whole camp. Lieut. Pope has hitherto conducted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to give general ſatisfaction to the neighbouring inhabitants, without incurring the diſpleaſure of the preſent governor, or his officers, and at the ſame time ſteadily ſupported the honor of the United States—but he has unfortunately been indiſpoſed almoſt ever ſince his arrival

I am,

Sir,

With great eſteem, &c.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

Secretary of ſtate, United States.

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[No. II.]

From Manuel Gayoſo de Lemos, to the Hon. Andrew Ellicott.

Natchez, 1ſt May, '97.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that the commander general of this province, deſires me to inform you that his majeſty's envoy in the United States, has given him the intelligence of an attack propoſed againſt our part of the Illinois, by the Britiſh from Canada; and as ſuch an expedition cannot take place without paſſing through the territory of the United States, ſaid envoy did officially communicate what was neceſſary, to the ſecretary of ſtate of the United States, requiring that convenient orders ſhould be iſſued to have their territory reſpected, and provide for their own ſafety, which we doubt not but the United States will acquieſce to, in conſequence of the treaty and the good harmony that ſubſiſts between the United States of America and his majeſty

The ſaid commiſſioner general of this province, in conſequence of the foregoing information, finds himſelf under the neceſſity of putting in a ſtate of defence, ſeveral points of this river, and particularly Nogales,* to cover Lower Louiſiana, in caſe the Britiſh ſhould ſucceed in their project againſt Illinois, for which purpoſe a convenient force ſhall be ſent to Nogales, to repair and defend that poſt, which, far from being againſt the intereſt of the U. States of America, will, in caſe of being agreed to, leave the military poſts in that ſtate of defence in which it may be found.

As this is a powerful reaſon in addition to thoſe that offered before to ſuſpend the evacuation of theſe poſts and of running the line; as our attention is entirely drawn towards the defence of the province, the ſaid commander general orders me to paſs to you this official communication, and in conſequence of the unavoidable delay to repeat to you in his name, the propoſal of remaining here, to go down to Lower Louiſiana; or, as he thinks might be preferable, to remove to Vill. Gayoſo, where there are ſufficient buildings to accommodate you—This inſinuation being an effect of the deſire we have to ſhew every degree of conſideration, as a proof of our diſpoſition to improve the friendſhip between our nations, aſſuring you that in any part that you ſhould determine to remove to, or ſtay, the commander Gen. will ſolicitate every conveniency in his power for your ſatisfaction.

I have the honour to be, &c.

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS.

The Hon. Andrew Ellicott.

* *Walnut Hills.*

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[No. III.]

From Andrew Ellicott, to his excellency Manuel Gayoſo de Lemos.

Natchez, May 2d, '97.

SIR,

Your excellency's favor of yeſterday is now before me, but as it principally concerns the commanding officer of the troops of the United States in this quarter, who I preſume will give you a ſatisfactory anſwer, it will therefore be unneceſſary for me to make any remarks upon it.

In a former communication you were apprized of my determination to remain at this place till we proceed to running of the line, or are recalled by the executive of the U. States.

I am, &c.

ANDREW ELLICOTT.

His excellency Manuel Gayoſo de Lemos.

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[No. IV.]

SIR,

Three days ago I declared to you the juſt reaſons which I had for ſuſpecting that an expedition was preparing on the lakes, on the part of the Engliſh, the object of which is to attack Upper Louiſiana, and take by ſurprize the poſts of St. Louis and New-Madrid. The proofs which I have ſince been able to obtain, confirm me in my ſuſpicion, that the Engliſh troops who meditate this coup de main, intend to deſcend the Miſſiſippi by Fox river, Oniſconſin, or by the Illinois, or other parts of the territory of the United States. I ſuppoſe the government of this country too jealous of its right, to ſuffer ſo ſcandalous a violation of its territory; but having always in view the intereſts of the king my maſter, and the ſecurity of his poſſeſſions in this part of the world, in his name, I requeſt ſir, that in virtue of the information cited, this government may take the meaſures neceſſary for preventing the paſſage of foreign troops, of what deſcription ſoever, over its territory. An undertaking in which are united the dignity of the United States, and the ſecurity of the poſſeſſions of a friendly nation, aſſures me before hand that the adminiſtration of this country will take the meaſures which ſhall be moſt adapted to this end.

With theſe reaſons, I offer myſelf to your diſpoſal, and pray God to preſerve you many years.

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

CHARLES MARTINETZ DE YRUJO.

Philadelphia, 2d of March, 1797.

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[No. V.]

From Timothy Pickering, to the Chevalier de Yrujo, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majeſty.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

March 11, 1797.

SIR,

I have laid before the Preſident of the United States your letter of the 2d inſtant, mentioning your ſuſpicions that an expedition is preparing on the lakes, on the part of the Engliſh; the object of which is to attack Upper Louiſiana, and to take by ſurprize the ports of St. Louis and New Madrid; and that to accompliſh this object the Engliſh troops intended to paſs by the routes you mention, or any the other parts of the territory of the United States; and you requeſt their government to take the neceſſary meaſures to prevent ſuch a violation of their territory.

Firſt remarking, that the government of the United States poſſeſs no information, nor the knowledge of any circumſtances indicative of ſuch a deſign as that you ſuſpect. I have the honor to aſſure you, that true to the principles of an impartial neutrality to which the United States have hitherto invariably adhered, their government will be anxious to maintain the rights of their neutral ſituation, and on all occaſions adopt and purſue thoſe meaſures which ſhall appear proper and expedient for that end.

I am, with great reſpect, &c.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

The Chevalier de Yrujo, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majeſty.

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[No. VI.]

(TRANSLATION.)

SIR,

Whilſt I poſſeſs new reaſons for believing that it is intended to carry into effect the expedition againſt Upper Louiſiana, on the part of the Engliſh by violating the territory of the United States, as was manifeſted to you in my letter of the 2d March laſt, I muſt add that I know to a certainty that the Engliſh have made propoſitions to general Clarke, of Georgia, in order to avail themſelves of his influence in that ſtate, together with ſome other perſons, for making a diverſion or ſerious attack againſt Florida, and as by your letter of the 11th of the laſt month, you aſſure that the United States, would take the neceſſary meaſures for cauſing their neutrality to be reſpected, I do not doubt that in conſequence of this my information, the executive government will take the proper ſteps in order that Georgia alſo ſhould not infringe the laws of neutrality to the injury of the poſſeſſions of the king my maſter.

I embrace this opportunity to renew to you my wiſhes to ſerve you, and God may preſerve your life many years.

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

CARLOS MARTINEZ DE YRUJO.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1797.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Eſq.

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[No. VII.]

From Timothy Pickering, to the Chevalier de Yrujo, envoy extraordinary, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majeſty.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1797.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21ſt inſtant, repeating your ſuſpicions that it is intended to carry into effect an expedition, on the part of the Engliſh, againſt Upper Louiſiana, through the territory of the United States, and adding that you know to a certainty that the Engliſh have made propoſitions to general Clarke in Georgia, to obtain his influence in that ſtate, with a view to a diverſion or ſerious attack againſt Florida

To the firſt point I have the honor to anſwer, that although this government is ſtill deſtitute of any knowledge of facts or circumſtances indicating that an expedition on the part of the Engliſh againſt Upper Louiſiana, has been projected, yet deſirous of living on terms of amity with our neighbours, on one ſide or the other, agreeably to ſubſiſting treaties, I have communicated to the miniſter of his Britannic majeſty, for the information of his government, the ſuſpicions you have expreſſed, of an intended expedition againſt Upper Louiſiana, and the declaration of the Preſident of the United States, that he cannot conſent that either ſhould march troops through the territory of the United States to attack the other.—The ſenſe of the American government being thus declared before hand, we cannot preſume that a meaſure will be undertaken which cannot be proſecuted without a violation of our neutral rights.

With regard to the project of an expedition by the Britiſh againſt Florida, with the aid of general Clarke and of perſons whom he might influence, I have to inform you that orders have been forwarded to the diſtrict attorney of Georgia to enquire into the fact as ſtated by you, and if diſcovery ſhould be made of deſigns to violate our neutral duties, and eſpecially of forming an expedition againſt the territory of the United States, to take moſt proper and effectual meaſures for fruſtrating ſuch deſigns; and if the ſame ſhould be manifeſted by any overt acts, to cauſe the offenders to be arreſted and brought to condign puniſhment.

I have the honor to be, &c.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

The Chevalier de Yrujo, envoy extraordinary, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majeſty.

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[No. 8]

From Timothy Pickering to Robert Liſton, Eſquire, Envoy Extraordinary, &c. of his Britannic Majeſty.

DEPARTMENT of STATE,

Philadelphia, April 21, 1797.

SIR,

The miniſter of his Catholic Majeſty, early in March laſt, repreſented to this government his ſuſpicions that an expedition was preparing on the lakes, on the part of the Engliſh, whoſe object was an attack on the Spaniſh poſts in Upper Louiſiana by a route through the territory of the United States, and requeſted the government to take meaſures to prevent ſuch a violation of their territory.

In the anſwer to the Spaniſh miniſter, after the remark that the government of the United States had no knowledge of any circumſtances indicative of the deſign he ſuſpected, he was aſſured that, true to the principles of an impartial neutrality to which the United States have hitherto invariably adhered, their government would be anxious to maintain the rights of their neutral ſituation, and on occaſions adopt and purſue the meaſures which ſhould appear proper and expedient for that end

His Catholic Majeſty's miniſter having lately renewed his repreſentations, declaring that he had recent ground to believe that it is intended to carry into effect the expedition before mentioned againſt Upper Louiſiana, through the territory of the United States, I am directed by the Preſident of the United States to make to you this communication, and to declare, that deſirous of living on terms of amity with their neighbours, on one ſide and the other, agreeably to ſubſiſting treaties he cannot conſent that either ſhould march troops through the territory of the United States to attack the other.

The ſenſe and motives of the American government being thus expreſſed, I doubt not the ſame will be duly reſpected on the part of the Britiſh government; and without judging whether ſuſpicions of his Catholic Majeſty's miniſter are or are not founded, I am perſuaded that the declaration now made will be conſidered as a proof of our good will, by preventing the great expence of preparations for an enterprize which cannot be proſecuted without occaſioning a violation of the neutral rights or duties of the United States

I have the honour to be, &c.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

ROBERT LISTON Eſquire, Envoy Extraordinary, &c. of his Britannic Majeſty.

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[No. 9, is the note from Mr. Liſton, the Britiſh Miniſter, dated 19th June, publiſhed in our laſt.]

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[No. 10]

DEPARTMENT of STATE.

May 16, 1797.

SIR,

The ſecond article of the treaty between the United States and his Catholic Majeſty ſtipulated "that, if there ſhould be any troops, garriſons, or ſettlements of either party in the territory of the other (according to the boundaries fixed by the ſame article) they ſhould be withdrawn from the ſaid territory within the term of ſix months after the ratification of that treaty, or ſooner if it were poſſible." The United States have no troops, garriſons, or ſettlement within the territory of his Catholic Majeſty. We do not know whether thoſe of his Catholic Majeſty within the United States' territory at the time the treaty above mentioned was made, have been ſince withdrawn. I am, therefore, directed by the Preſident to enquire, and do requeſt you to inform me, what is the fact; and if thoſe troops, &c. have not been withdrawn, what orders or meaſures for their withdrawing have been taken. It is now near eleven months ſince the ratification and exchange of treaty took place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

The CHEVALIER DE YRUJO, miniſter plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majeſty, &c. &c.

—

[No. 11]

(TRANSLATION.)

SIR,

Although I received in due time the letter which you did me the honor to write to me on the 16th ult.—and indiſpoſition, from which I am not yet altogether recovered, prevented me from replying to the enquiry you make relative to the evacuation of the Spaniſh poſts within the new line of demarcation of limits. I now take up my pen to inform you that ſeveral months have elapſed ſince I have received a letter from the Baron de Carondelet, and of courſe I am deprived of any information touching the ſteps taking for the execution of the treaty.

I offer myſelf to your diſpoſal, praying God to preſerve your life many years.

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

CARLOS M. DE YRUJO.

Philadelphia, 17th April, 1797.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, ESQ.

—

[No. 12.]

(TRANSLATION.)

Eight or ten days ago, I made known to you the information which I had received from the Baron de Carondelet, relative to the occurrences at the Natchez, between the Governor Don Manuel Gayoſo de Lemos and the commiſſioner of the United States, Mr. Ellicott; and being deſirous at this time to avoid all equivocation, as to the ſubſtance of thoſe letters, I have determined to communicate it to you in writing.

By the ſecond article of the treaty with Spain it is ſtipulated that the *garriſons* which are found above the line of demarcation agreed on, ſhall be withdrawn. Setting out then with this principle, it appears that the firſt operation ought to be, to draw this line, in order to know which were the garriſons which were to be withdrawn according to the article cited; and although the Natches and ſome other Spaniſh poſts are probably ſituated above the ſaid line of demarcation, the formality and delicacy which one government owes to another required, that Mr. Ellicott ſhould not pretend to take poſſeſſion of the territory until the ſaid demarcation ſhould be made, and the more ſo as he had been informed officially, that the Spaniſh engineer, M. Guillemard, was already on his way to fulfil this part of his commiſſion.

Mr. Ellicott not attending to theſe juſt obſervations, immediately began to wound the feelings of the Spaniſh commander by hoiſting the American

flag on a territory which would not belong to the United States till after having *jointly* made the astronomical observations for ascertaining the course of the line. Not content with this, he began to exercise an authority, which was unlawful for the same reasons, to wit, that of recruiting for the United States in a place which was then under the jurisdiction of the Spanish government.

These imprudencies, which can admit of no excuse, gave rise to a personal resentment, from which there is little to hope with respect to harmony between those commissioners in future.

In these circumstances, the governor general of the province, the Baron de Carondelet, made known the just doubts which he had about the delivery of the posts, since in the 3d article, *it is not stipulated that they were to be given up*, and it seems that it never could have been the intention of his Catholic Majesty to deliver up any fortifications on which he had expended great sums of money, and which through political vicissitudes might perhaps be one day prejudicial to his subjects. In this situation, prudence required that the decision of this doubtful point should be left to the two governments; but Mr. Ellicott adding imprudence to imprudence, and with a pretext which a quarrel between some drunken Chickasaws and the people of his company afforded him, not only violated a territory then Spanish, by desiring to excite the inhabitants by all imaginable means, but also carried his zeal so far as to attempt to get possession of the fort of the Natchez by surprize. Governor Gayoso says he has in his power documents which prove evidently the intention of this attempt: Such conduct was little calculated to produce the spirit of harmony so necessary in such circumstances, and obliged Governor Gayoso, when he discovered such hostile intentions, to take on his part measures necessary for his defence.

This is the true state of things, by which it clearly appears, that the inconsiderate conduct of Mr. Ellicott is the only cause of the disagreement at the Natchez; the more so, as the Spanish commanders declared to him, that while the two governments were deciding on the doubt which occurred to the Baron de Carondelet about the delivery of the posts, the drawing of the line of demarcation might be begun, when Mr. de Guilliemard, who had already departed from New Orleans for the Natchez, should arrive.

If in this situation of the business, the commanders changed their ideas, or their measures, it could only proceed from the imprudent conduct of Mr. Ellicott. The Baron de Carondelet, desirous of observing religiously the treaty, so far as was not inconsistent with his duty, seeing the personal resentment between Mr. Ellicott and Governor Gayoso, desires that there may be sent to command the detachment of American troops on that frontier, a man of judgment and prudence, who in such delicate circumstances shall act with moderation, which is of so much importance to the two governments.

This is what I had the honour of communicating verbally to you, sir, in my conference, and I repeat it now, recommending more particularly that there should be sent on the part of the United States to that frontier, a person of prudence and sound judgment; leaving to Mr. Ellicott the technical part only; for while he acts as principal, it is to be feared that we shall not see the agents of the two governments, which are interested, proceed with that union and harmony which is ever important to us.

I repeat, sir, my wishes of obliging you, and that our Lord may preserve your life many years.

Your most obedient servant,

CARLOS MARTINEZ DE YRUJO.

Philadelphia, 24th June, 1797.

Timothy Pickering, Esq. &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

PETERSBURG, *July* 18.

From a Charleston paper of the 6th inst.

The ship Thomas, Martin, in six days from the Havannah, anchored off Fort Johnston on Monday last.

Letters dated Nassau, (N. P.) June 27th, mention the health of the island to be perfectly restored. A great drought had occasioned the sickness of a few strangers, who had arrived there from colder climates, but the late rains had recovered a great number.

A correspondent at the Havannah, in a letter dated the 26th ult. has favored us with the following important intelligence for communication:

"About the beginning of May, the Baron Carondelet dispatched a number of boats from New-Orleans with troops, artillery and stores, for the refortification of the forts, which had been demolished shortly after Mr. Ellicott's arrival at the Natchez; upon which Mr. Ellicott wrote to governor Gayoso, remonstrating against it, as an act of hostility to the United States.

"In answer Mr. Ellicott received a letter from Gayoso, informing him that, he intended not only to refortify them, but to make him strike the American colors, and to drive their troops away from the Spanish territory.

"An order has been issued at New Orleans likewise, for all Americans, merchants and others, either to take the oath of allegiance to Spain, or to leave the place.

"Yesterday we had an arrival here in 13 days from New Orleans, the intelligence received and privately talked of, is of importance: It is said that the American troops have been repulsed in an attempt to take the fort at the Natchez by surprise, were driven off, and have again pitched their tents on an eminence out of the reach of the Spanish battery, and have their flag flying. The correspondence between Mr. Ellicott and governor Gayoso, has been lengthy and to little purpose; the conduct of the former has been firm and open, of the latter evasive and dissembling.

"It is said that the Americans have taken from the Spaniards the fort of Illinois. Great are the apprehensions here of a rupture between the United States and Spain, and it is reduced to a certainty that the Spaniards do not rely on their own prowess for their defence, they look to the French for protection, and it is a fact that between 7 and 8000 French, who have at different times, and under various pretences, arrived in the U. States, are now travelling into the Western country to a rendezvous they have fixed there, with intent to defend the Mississippi for the Spaniards.

"There are French papers now in circulation here, which announce the expectations of their obtaining Louisiana and the Floridas by cession, from Spain, and their determination to have Canada and the Western country from the English and Americans."

MR. PRENTIS,

SIR,

MANY of your subscribers feel themselves hurt at the tenor of several paragraphs which you selected from Philadelphia papers, and inserted in your last Friday's gazette.—They wish you had waited a little longer, that you might have given them *such* as were the result of authentic documents, in lieu of such as are the *speculations* of printers, who appear determined that Mr. Blount's dishonourable business shall operate to the prejudice of the British nation; to accomplish this, they endeavoured by *anticipation* to fix a prejudice on the minds of their fellow-citizens.

As you could be actuated by no other motive than the giving information to your subscribers, in reprinting the paragraphs alluded to, it is expected you will, to counteract their effects, readily insert in your next paper, two paragraphs—one from Brown's Philadelphia gazette of the 5th—the other from the gazette of the United States, of the 7th instant—both of which will present this business to your subscribers, in a point of view more conformant to *truth*.

It is submitted to your consideration, whether in future it will not be adviseable to note at foot of each paragraph the name of the paper from whence you select it; as by this means *some* of your subscribers will know what degree of credit ought to be given it.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Petersburg, July 17, 1797.

From the United States Gazette.

THE *modest* Mr BACHE, in his paper of this morning, has, with his usual regard to Decency and Truth, endeavored to impress a belief that the detested Jacobin, BLOUNT, of the "*virtuous*" minority in the Senate, is one of the "British faction;" at this Retailer of Sedition denominates the friends of their country in the administration of the Government.

BLOUNT was, indeed, "one of the late President's officers;" and like ALL who were selected from the party to which he ever belonged, he has given evidence that those who oppose the free government of their country, and its administration, are unchecked by Moral considerations. To oppose, thwart, misrepresent, and defame a government, resting on Confidence alone, thereby to destroy this confidence, has been a game as often repeated as free governments have been destroyed. The late President, seduced by his own consciousness of integrity, and misled by the hypocritical pretensions of the Antifederalists, to superior attachment to liberty, the constant cant of disorganizers, appointed too many of them to offices of importance. And what have been the returns? While he continued in office, they constantly endeavored to excite opposition, by misrepresentation and falsehood;—their malignity has followed that father of his country to his hallowed retirement. And this *friend* of General Washington, as the *honest* Bache wishes he should be believed, endeavors, by casting "all the blame on the late President," to give himself consequence, by exciting the savages against our country. O shame! when wilt thou restrain the votaries of sedition?

This infamous transaction is, at present veiled, in some degree, with mystery. When the whole of the President's communications shall be published, it will be obvious, that the objects of the traiterous combination were not confined to the application to the British Minister, but that that application itself was designed to produce effects which should defeat the execution of our treaty with Spain, and it has to far, at least for the present succeeded. The probability is, that the principal agent, Blount, was an instrument in the hands of wily Frenchmen. That it was hoped the bait would succeed as it respected Great Britain, and thereby involve us in hostility with that country; and for this it is probable they relied upon our prejudices against that nation—At any rate, it was believed, that it could not fail to excite fear and jealousy in the Spanish government, and probably might facilitate the cession of territory to France, of which we have heard so much, and which we know is so ardently desired.

Respecting Mr. Blount, it is a fact well known, that he has invariably attached himself to the opposers of the administration—that on no national question has he ever voted with its friends—that his personal associations have ever been consonant with his votes—that during the last winter his house was the rendezvous of those who were canvassing for the election of the Correspondent of Mazzei to the Presidency—that there has been a constant and open intimacy between him and the French and Spanish agents here; and it is believed that he is not even personally known to the British Minister, but that all his applications to him were made by other men and in other names.

Justice demands that it should be added, that Mr. Liston gave no encouragement to the proposals, but repressed the first advances; and that in his official communications, the reasons which influenced him in declining, produced a rejection of the project by the British administration.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Mr. BROWN,

By inserting the following you will do justice to truth, the public, and yourself.

In your Gazette, Extra. of this morning, you state that the British minister when applied to by Mr. Blount, "declined giving any decisive answer, but in the mean time laid the matter before his court; their answer must have countenanced the procedure."

Now the fact is, that the minister, as appears from the statement given under his own hand, expressly declined the business when first applied to, and stated two reasons for doing so. The first, that it would violate the neutrality of the United States; the second, that it would be an act of inhumanity to excite the Indians against the peaceable inhabitants of Florida. He, however, thought it best to lay the matter, with his objections, before his own government, which expressly approved his conduct in declining it, declared his objections solid, and ordered him to have nothing to do with the business.

This is the minister's own statement; and it is corroborated by the letter of Mr. Blount, who does not hint that the plan was encouraged by the minister, but merely says, that it was mentioned to him last winter. He then states that it was doubtful whether the enterprize would be attempted, and that a person of consequence was gone to England on the business.—If the British government had countenanced the plan, Mr. Blount would have spoken of it with more certainty, and if the minister or the government had countenanced it, there would have been no need of sending a person of importance to England. The reason of sending this important agent probably was, that it was thought he might succeed better with the government than he had done with the minister.

All the papers relative to this affair will soon appear in print, and then the public will judge for itself: but in the mean time errors so important cannot be too soon corrected.

A Member of the House of Representatives.

On Thursday, the 20th Instant,

At the STORE of the SUBSCRIBER,

Will positively be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of 60 days,

7 Quarter Casks of SHERRY,

AND

5 Pipes of Choice MADEIRA,

By the Pipe, or in Quantities to accommodate Purchasers, not less than 30 Gallons.

JOHN LE MESSURIER.

July 17, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL stock of CATTLE, SHEEP, HORSES, and HOGS, several Virginia born NEGROES; having purchased of Mr. Thomas Clay an estate of such property, more than I want;—also wish to raise out of the same, or part thereof, some ready cash.

PHILIP WATKINS.

Dinwiddie, July 15, 1797. (4)

Mr. PRENTIS,

Please to publish the following Facts.

IN August 1794 the subscriber was taken very sick, kept his bed, except some few intervals, until October 1796. About eight or ten months after he was first taken sick, a certain John Goode, of Brunswick county, taking the advantage of him, having continued so long with constant fevers, purchased his land whereon he then lived—stipulated the articles as he pleased, turned the sick out without house or place for himself or family to shelter under, which no doubt is the cause that he continued more than twelve months sickness longer. Now so it is, that on the examination of the said articles of agreement, it appears that the said John Goode has not complied with them, or any single article except the first. The land in the agreement alluded to, was to remain as security for the money, was to be surveyed in a different manner and at a different period from what I hear it was; instead of the real security he has given personal; and now by a train of publications refuseth to pay the money—on the side of the subscriber every article is complied with, even the acknowledgment of the wife's dower, which was obtained of her likewise when sick and in bed, at the same time her husband, the subscriber, was desired to walk out, that she not knowing the consequence might the easier be influenced—the land and title he made himself perfectly acquainted with, and stipulated in the deed (which he previously had ready) that the subscriber should pay the costs of suits in defending the title to the same against all claimants in a particular manner as the said deed will fully shew—the agreement will also prove his non compliance therewith. I charge him then with taking the advantage of my incapacitation, by purchasing the land for less than half its value, of not paying that money as the consideration for the land by the 15th of June in the present date—by not answering an ejectment writ issued from Petersburg district court, nor letting me know there was such a precept out in time, wishing to make it appear that I had not an equitable claim &c. &c. If then I am not a *bona fide* seller, as his caution to the public insinuates, he may apply for the money advanced towards the purchase of the said lands, if any, any moment; and ten days after the publication of this in your paper, or whenever convenient, shall enter and take possession of the said land and premises; giving the public notice to take no assignment of titles, possessions of any lands, or articles, writings, or things, that the said John Goode has had of me since August 1794.

THOMAS CLAY.

July 16, 1797. (2p)

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 30th ultimo,

FRANK,

a bright mulatto, about 19 years old, with short hair, good features, a smiling countenance, is short of stature, and stout made—he was clothed as crop negroes usually are; he has been accustomed to waiting in the house, attending the stable, and riding races. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering him to me in Prince George county, or securing him in any jail so that I get him again.—I suspect he is about Petersburg.

RICHARD BLAND.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Chesterfield county, a Dun coloured MARE, about 13 or 14 years old, 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, hanging mane and switch tail, no brand perceivable.—Appraised to Three Pounds.

WILLIAM MANN, Sen.

July 15, 1797. (3p)

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday, the 24th Inst at 12 o'clock on the Premises,

Will be SOLD to the Highest Bidder, on a Credit of 60 Days;

ALL that LOT of GROUND with the BRICK BUILDING and other Improvements thereon, situated in Water-street, opposite Durell's Tavern; which were lately sold by David Rainey to Peter Bainbridge, and conveyed by deed to Eleanor Bainbridge, in fee-simple.

W. HAXALL, V. M.

Petersburg, June 11, 1797.

N B. A discount will be allowed for Ready Money, if the Purchaser prefers prompt Payment.

NOTICE.

ALL persons that have any just claims against the estate of Capt. Lemuel Peebles, dec. are requested to bring them in properly attested, by the first of September next, as provision may be made to discharge them. All persons indebted to the said estate, by bond or open accounts, are requested to settle them immediately, as the situation of the estate will not admit of any further indulgence.

HEARTWELL PEEBLES, Ex'or.

Prince George, July 12, 1797. (6p)

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the town of Petersburg, a well made Sorrel

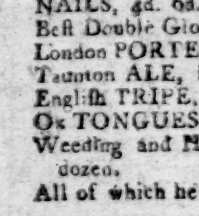
HORSE,

4 feet 8 inches high, about 7 years old, has a lump on his back occasioned by being hurt with a saddle, thin hanging mane and bob tail, paces, trots and gallops and has good spirit.—Whoever will deliver him to the subscriber living on High Street, Petersburg, shall receive the above reward.

WALKER JONES.

July 18, 1797. (3)

Twenty Dollars Reward.



ABSCONDED from the service of the subscriber, in April last, a Negro Carpenter Named

DICK,

The property of Mrs. S. Holloway; he is of a dark mulatto complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and has remarkable white teeth, a plausible talking artful fellow, and tolerable good house carpenter, carried off tools with him, and is supposed to be jobbing about in the neighbourhood, under the protection of a forged pass—has a wife at W. Morgan's, in Prince George county, about 8 or 9 miles from town, where it is probable he harbours.—The above reward will be paid on delivering him to me, or secure him so that I get him again.

ALEXANDER HORSBURGH.

July 13, 1797. (6)

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Thursday the 31st of next August,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon the subscriber now resides, lying on both sides Mallory's creek, containing 486 acres; also the crop now growing, stock, household and kitchen furniture.

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Nottoway, July 10, 1797. (14)

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Teneriffe WINE, in Pipes.
Antigua RUM, in Hhds.
SALT, in Sacks.
Queen's WARE, in Hhds.
JUGS and Butter POTS in Crates.
PIPES long and short, in Boxes.
Black Quart BOTTLES, in Hampers, of one gross each.
NAILS, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 20d. in Casks.
Best Double Gloucester CHEESE.
London PORTER, in Casks, of 10 dozen.
Taunton ALE, in do.
English TRIPE, in Kegs.
Ox TONGUES, in do.
Weeding and Hilling HOES, in Casks, of 6 dozen.

All of which he will sell on moderate terms,

DAVID ANDERSON.

July 13, 1797. (6)

Wanted Immediately:

A YOUNG MAN, of reputable connections, and good character, as an assistant in a store; he must be acquainted with Book keeping. A person thus qualified, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

JOHN ELLIS.

Who has FOR SALE,

A Large and Elegant Assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

On the lowest terms for Cash.

J. ELLIS.

Petersburg, July 13, 1797. (4)

LIST of LETTERS,

REMAINING in the POST OFFICE, at PETERSBURG, 1st JULY, 1797.

A.

MR. ALLEN. John Angus.

B.

Benjamin Boisseau, Dinwiddie county. James Bailey. Richard Bland, Prince George county. Gray Briggs. Charles Bueth. Robert Blake, Mecklenburg county. John Blake, Parson county, North Carolina. John Bland, Prince George county. Joseph Butler, 2. Charles Barker, Sussex county. John Bird, care of Jesse Bird. James Bickerton.

C.

John Cocke, Nottoway county, care of Mr. William Brown. William Clark, & Co. 2. Samuel S. Carter Major Matt. M Claiborne. Mrs. Catharine Coles, care of William Barksdale. Leo: Claiborne, care of William Chappell, 2 Lewis Clary, care of Dr. Ternan. Samuel Carty. Thomas Chapman.

D.

Lawson Dunnington. Mrs. Ann Dowman. Robert Dickerson. M. Delauney. Powell Dylesmore, at Mr Moore's. John G Daves. Joseph Duke.

E.

Doctor Isaac Edwards, Dinwiddie county Alexander Erskine, Nottoway county. Joseph Eggleston, Amelia county.

F.

M. Fatin, 3. William Fitzchew, of Chatham. John Fenton, care of John Angus Samuel Ford, Amelia county, James Fleming

G.

Mr. Gasquet. John Gatewood. Heartwell Gary, Prince George. Samuel Greenhill, Nottoway. William B. Giles. Hugh Gordon 2.

H.

Margaret Heath, Sussex, care Joseph Harding. Mrs. Susan Heywood. Edward Hasson. Martin Hancock, Charlotte county.

J.

Doctor James Jones, Nottoway county. Richard Jones, care B. McAnnally. James Juhan.

K.

Thomas Ketland.

L.

Sarsfield Leonard, Osbornes, Benjamin Lewis, Brunswick county. Breffie Lewis, Mecklenburg county.

M.

John Mason jun. Sussex county. Robert Maddra, 2. care Joseph Harding. Hugh Miller, Dinwiddie county. Alexander Morton. George Mc Fariane Cowles Meade, 2. Doctor Zachariah Martin, 2. Dinwiddie county Colien McDonald Everhard Meade. David Miller, Osbornes. David Meade. Frederick Macklin, jun Maitland and Osborne. James Meachem, E. M. E. C. Brunswick county. Samuel Mangum.

N.

Henry Nolner.

P.

John Paten, care Thomas McKenzie. Thomas G. Peachy. Thomas Parkins, Brunswick county, 2 Richard Powell, 2. Miss Elizabeth Phillips, Charles City county. John Powell, Lunenburg county. William Prechett, Dinwiddie county.

R.

Rebecca, at Doctor Hall's. Mrs. Marat Robertson. William Ramsey. Henry Reeves, Dinwiddie county. John Robertson, Amelia county. William Robertson, of Cobbs. Richard Ricaraus, care Brook, Proudfet & Co. Jonathan Russell. William Ruffin Brunswick county.

S.

Benjamin Stetson. Richard Sherman. Robert Sthreshly, 2 John Singleton. John Smith Sir Peyton Skipwith. William B. Spooner, 8. Capt. Joseph Smith, sloop Patty Mrs. T. L. Snoppon. William Scoggin, sen. Prince George county.

T.

Thomas Travis, Hatter, Prince George county, care of Nathaniel Lee. Col. Temple, Prince George. Benjamin Tucker, 3. Thomas Traves, Prince George county, care of Joseph Harding.

V.

James Vaughan, Chesterfield county. Cradock Vaughan, Lunenburg county.

W.

Reo Salatheel Weeks, care of Joseph Harding. William Wilson. Lewis Williams, Prince George county. Alexander Wilson, Amelia county, care of Mr. Galbraith. William Wills.

Y.

Andrew Young, care of Isaac Davidson. Mr. Y——z.

JOHN GRAMMER.

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOE, *Esq; of Mount Airy Virginia,*

A Beautiful Grey

full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the ensuing Season at my Stable, in Greensville county, 45 miles from Petersburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Season, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money must be paid at the stable door, and the Five Guineas may be discharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1st day of August, at which time the season will expire. Good and extensive pasturage gratis, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been so often published, that it is unnecessary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greensville, January 28, 1797. eotf

Blank Bills of Lading

For sale at the Office of the Printer hereof.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow last fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whose name he has been twice advertised in the Richmond news papers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed for a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and masters of vessels, or others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is customary for them to possess. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE.

THAT valuable place the subscriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouse, 58 from Petersburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the best stands for a Store, being central of a wealthy settlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and easy to work, the greatest part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good springs convenient, and one of the best places for raising of hogs, &c —there is enough cleared land in the best order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings consist of a very convenient dwelling-house situated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two story high, three chimneys with seven fire places—also several other buildings which will answer for a Store, and other out houses. Any further description is unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises, which may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B The price I ask being much below the line, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a discount of 12½ per cent. shall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co are hereby informed, that the subscribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county their attorney, to collect the debts due the store at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the store in Charlotte county, kept at Halls, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewise appointed Mr. Nathan Flecher, of Brunswick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the store formerly kept in that county, by Thomas Crawford.

They have also appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney; to collect the debts due the store formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the transactions in those different stores, are put into these gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to settle the accounts and grant discharges.

Those indebted to the said concern for dealings with David Russell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—also those indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their store in Petersburg, under the direction of William Cole, will please take notice, that the subscribers are exclusively authorised to collect the said debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the said Companys; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attornies abovementioned, will only be good against the debts.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns, and attorney for D. C. & Co.
COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D. C. & Co. and James King, Sen.

Petersburg, May 24, 1797 (tf)

I WISH TO SELL,

THAT well known Plantation in Prince George county, near the old Courthouse, containing about 300 acres, not more than one half cleared, and that which is to cut, remarkable well timbered with Pine, Oak and Hickory growth; the Land remarkable free and easy to work, and think I may with propriety say, as fertile as any to be found in the neighbourhood; there is, I suppose, 70 or 80 acres of valuable low ground, the chief of which is crouded with fine Ash growth; it is remarkably well watered, and bounded on the north by Batly's creek, which is navigable to the highest part of the land for a stout vessel—It commands a view of James River, and has many local advantages, such as being very convenient to Mills, the Courthouse, Church, and is within 7 miles of Petersburg, and 8 of City-Point by water. If time should be an object with the purchaser, it will not be disagreeable to the subscriber.

ANTHONY PENISTON.

Dinwiddie, June 15, 1797. (tf.)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th ultimo, a Mulatto Fellow named TIM, I believe he is part Indian—He is a stout young fellow, about 25 years of age, was once cut on one of his wrists, I believe on his right, which has occasioned his hand to be stiff, so that he cannot shut it as the other, he has also a scar on his lip.

Any person who will deliver the fellow to me, or secure him in jail, so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable expences.

H. MURFREE.

N. C. Murfreesborough, July 3, 1797. 4w

Town of Petersburg, July Hustings Court, '97.

The Court this day set and affix the assize of bread as follows, to wit:

WHEN the price of superfine flour per the barrel is 10 dollars, the loaf of bread sold for 4d ½ shall weigh 14 ounces.

9 Dollars.	16
8½	17
8	18
7½	19
7	20
6½	22
6	24
5	28
4½	32
4	36

And the Court also set and ascertain the price of superfine flour, at this time, six and a half dollars per barrel

A copy,

Attest. J GRAMMER. C. T. P.

Samuel Myers & Brothers,

WISH to sell the HOUSE and LOT in Blandford, now in the occupancy of Mr. Ebenezer Stott; possession to be given on the first day of April 1798.—The terms will be made known at their Store on Bollingbrook-street.

Petersburg, June 13, 1797.

THE Copartnership of SAMUEL MYERS & BROTHERS, will be dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of August next. Those, therefore, who are indebted to the said firm are earnestly requested to make payment without delay; and those who have claims, are desired to exhibit them.

SAMUEL MYERS.
M M MYERS.
SAMSON M. MYERS.

Petersburg, June 13, 1797.

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have just received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongst which are.

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hose and Gloves, Silk and Muslin Shawls, Muslins of every discription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Ostrich Fearbers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muslinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.

Petersburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.

Petersburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying an increase of rent to the proprietors of public ware houses, erected in the Town of Petersburg, for the reception of Tobacco, and also a compensation to the Inspectors, for their trouble in receiving, granting receipts, and delivering Tobacco transported from the upper warehouses, and deposited with them for exportation.

July 6, 1797.

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, situated on Swift Creek, within 3 miles of Petersburg.—There are on the premises, a bakehouse, two dwelling-houses, and every necessary out house.

The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extensive business.

The time of payments will be made convenient to the purchaser, by giving satisfactory security.—Possession may be had the first of October insuing, and if not sold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & EBENEZER STOTT.

Petersburg, July 5. 1797. 1st. Oct.

BLANK BONDS,

At this Office.

CHANTICLEER,

WILL be let to 20 Mares, at FIVE GUINEAS the Season, to end the 10th of August, payable then.

Chanticleer is 15 hands and an half high, 4 years old the 19th of this month, of uncommon length, large bone, and beautiful form. He was got by Wildair, his dam by Pantaloon; his grandam by Traveller; great grandam by Mark Anthony; great great grandam by Aristotle; great great great grandam from Bonny Lass, out of the imported Bonny Lass, by Old Jolly Roger.

CHANTICLEER has won already Five Purses and Sweepstakes, and has never been beaten, except when he flew the course.—He won the 30th of May last, at New-Market, the 1st day's Purse of £. 100, four mile heats, although lame and very much injured by a swet that had been given him six days previous to the race—beating Mr. Bland's Duroganon, by Medley; Slow and Easy; Gonfannon; the Mountain Leader; and Mr. Macklin's Widair he so called Purse-Bearer, run by Major Cocke.—Gonfannon had won at New-Market the 1st day's Purse the Fall preceeding; and Purse Bearer had won many purses and sweepstakes in North Carolina and Virginia, had never been beaten but once, except by Chanticleer.

The horses were timed by several experienced gentlemen—the first heat was run by Chanticleer in 8 minutes 2 seconds, being the average time; Col. Ruffin making him run it in 8 minutes precisely; the longest by Col. Kennon was 8 minutes 4 seconds—this is shorter time than it has ever yet been known to be run in Virginia even by aged horses.—Chanticleer's condition should be recollected, and that he was not four years old—the termination of the race proved that in bottom he was never surpassed.

The subscriber would wish only mares of the running breed.—He has excellent and secure inclosures, but will not be liable for accidents.

SAMUEL TYLER.

Westbury, Charles City county, June 16, 1797. (5w.)

A SCHOOL

IS opened on BLANDFORD HILL, near the Church, in a healthy and retired situation, where young gentlemen may be taught English Grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Geography, and the Latin Language with classical propriety.

The terms of Tuition in the three former branches, will be *Twelve Dollars* per annum; and of the latter, *Eighteen Dollars*; each to be paid quarterly. Youth from the country may be accommodated with board within half a mile, and out of the Town, on reasonable terms.—The subscriber indulges a hope for the favor of his friends in his undertaking, when they are solemnly assured that no exertions on his part shall be deficient, since his success in business depends on the satisfaction of his patrons.

THEODERICK B. RUFFIN.

June 28, 1797. (eptSw)

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Petersburg (If applied for soon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

The Commonwealth of Virginia.

To the Sheriff of Greensville county, greeting:

WE command you to summon Benjamin Smith, if he be found in your bailiwick, to appear before our Justices of our said County Court of Quarterly Sessions, at the Courthouse of our said county, on the first day of next August Court, to answer a bill in Chancery, exhibited against him by Edward Smith, and this he shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of £. 100, and have then there this writ.

Witness Peter Pelham Clerk of our said Court at the Courthouse, the 29th day of May, 1797, in the 21st year of the Commonwealth.

(8w.) P. PELHAM, Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Devereux J. Manley, dec. are requested to make them known as speedy as possible, that provision may be made for discharging the same—and all those that are indebted to the estate, will please to take notice, that all accounts remaining unsettled the last of August next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without respect to persons.

JOSEPH BADGER, acting Ex'or.

Petersburg, May 24, 1797. (9w.)

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 22d day of the present month, in Dinwiddie county, 24 miles from Petersburg, on the Hicks Ford road, on the premises,

ALL the Right, Title, and Interest, which Thomas Tarply has in and to one certain tract of 224½ acres of land, as is described in a deed of trust, executed by the said Tarply, to secure the payment of a debt due from him to Peter and John Byser.—Also at the same time and place will be sold on the same terms, four likely negroes, for the purpose expressed in the said deed.

JACOB HOFFMAN, Trustee.

Petersburg, July 6, 1797.

230